DRAFT

PRELIMINARY REPORT

The Database of Women's Projects in Afghanistan December 2001 to August 2003

Research Performed by:

Department of Social Sciences
The National Center for Policy Research
Kabul University

July 2004

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Konrad -Adenauer- Stiftung

Projects of the National Center for Policy Research are supported by funds from the Konrad Adenauer Foundation of the Federal Republic of Germany

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1. INTRODUCTION

One of the major reasons for Afghanistan's backwardness is the situation of Afghan women. For a variety of reasons women constitute one of the weakest links for reconstruction. Women not only have the lowest literacy and highest mortality rates in the country, they are also the poorest, most disenfranchised and politically least empowered segment of Afghan society. They comprise one of the largest groups of the working population and yet their work is often disregarded as part of the informal sector and as such not used for labor contribution statistics. Women's legal status although acknowledged by the state is often sidestepped by local customs and mores and exacerbated by women's own lack of knowledge. Therefore, the situation of women presents one of the biggest challenges to those interested in rebuilding, reconstructing and rehabilitating Afghanistan. It calls for creative programs that deliver needed, cost-effective and timely results - - economically, socially, politically and culturally.

This is even more urgent because of the world's attention to Afghan women. Internationally the situation of Afghan women since the beginning of the Taliban era has been a matter of utmost scrutiny. It has now become a yardstick - - albeit almost a silent one- - of Afghanistan's rehabilitation. In addition, inside Afghanistan the needs of Afghan women are great while the need of the country to include them as an integral part of recovery and reconstruction also remains high.

The United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) emphasize certain aspects of women's situation, such as education and poverty, both of which require real attention in Afghanistan. The MDG's however do not address some requirements specific to Afghanistan, one of which is the need for a lot of manpower at all levels of the development chain. The idea that manpower will be mostly comprised of men, and if there is a shortage of it, other men would be imported from other countries, will actually hurt the case of women - - and, in the long run, the country.

At the same time, there have not been many systematic studies of specific women's needs nor of the efforts undertaken to alleviate them. There does not exist much current aggregate data. Not much verified information is readily available except for a few small and incomplete lists. Lack of current data hampers effective discussions of assistance required for Afghan women.

Therefore, creation of a database of women's projects will provide a first step towards assessing needs, effectiveness and progress. A centralized database will be of benefit to policy makers and program implementors at all levels of reconstruction be it governments, donors, or organizations. In this project we have tried to respond to this information need and create a database of women's projects.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

This project is an attempt to collect data on projects that were specifically undertaken for Afghan women in Afghanistan by the governmental and other organizations from December 22, 2001 i.e., the beginning of the Interim Government, to August 2003.

The goal was to find out not only how many projects were undertaken, but also what these projects were about and how many women they reached. We wanted to have information on duration of projects as well as their location within Afghanistan. We were hoping to also get some information on the cost of such projects.

Our target audience included Afghan and non-Afghan governments, donors and organizations involved in the reconstruction of Afghanistan and concerned about the situation of women. We plan to share our findings with both those information sources whose data we have utilized to develop this initial phase of our project and with others who are interested in women and reconstruction. We will also be actively seeking all these actors' feedback.

We should mention some caveats: We did not include information for Afghan refugees in Iran, Pakistan and elsewhere.

Also, we did not worry about the actual source of funding. We realized from the very beginning that it was very difficult to develop a data flow diagram of the funds from the actual donor to the end user. We are aware that this might mean that a few funds may have been calculated more than once in our tables.

In addition, from the start, we decided that assessing the success of projects was beyond the scope of our undertaking. We were not going to have a performance evaluation of each one of the projects.

This report is a preliminary description of the data we collected regarding Afghan women's projects.

3. PROJECT METHODOLOGY

3.1 Project Team

This project was conducted from the Department of Social Sciences of the National Center for Policy Research (NCPR). The project leader was **Nasrine Abou-Bakre Gross**, head of the Department. We assembled our team from the faculty and students of the School of Social Sciences of Kabul University, where sociology is taught in the Philosophy Department. The team consisted of the following individuals:

- Pohanmal **Abdulbaqi Popal**, professor at the Department of General History
- Pohanyar **Latifa Langar**, professor at the Philosophy Department
- Pohyalay **Sharifa Merzakheyl**, professor at the Philosophy Department
- Pohyalay **Zabihullah Emran**, professor at the Department of General History
- **Nazira Azimi**, fourth year student, Department of General History
- **Ahmad Zia Yazdani**, fourth year student, Philosophy Department
- **Abdullah Abdullah**, third year student, Philosophy Department
- **Salem Obaid**, third year student, Philosophy Department

3.2 Data Collection and Aggregation Methodology

This project was in effect one of the two first data collection attempts at the NCPR (and perhaps one of the first research projects with entirely an all-Afghan team). Our basic methodology was simple: to collect data from different organizations, organize it and create a database.

We first defined our sources of data, i.e., which organizations would have information about women's projects. We decided to directly contact each source located in Kabul and obtain the data from them. Little did we know that our sources are so very busy on a day to day basis that they have not had time to develop record keeping and information management mechanisms that would allow for easy data extraction. We ended up spending an inordinate amount of time with only a few sources, an effort that resulted in poor and negligible data.

We were fortunate that we received a large amount of information from only two sources as third parties. One was the Ministry of Planning that graciously provided us information on many sources, and the other was Network of National Organizing and Progress of Afghanistan. However, we still did not have a large enough sample.

We then decided that it might be easier to collect this data from printed material. We obtained two years subscription to the governmental press of Anis and Arman-e Milli, as well as, where possible, newsletters from the organizations themselves. We pored over these documents in search of women's projects. (A complete list of these publications may be found in Appendix B.)

Once we had the raw data of photocopied articles regarding women's projects, we started on creating records for both our information sources and for projects within each source. This is simple when you have computers and staff who can work with

them. At the NCPR, having been just established, we did not yet have time to train researchers, faculty and students alike, in the use of computers and we would have to wait until the next phase of the project. So, we used 19th century techniques of paper and pencil to write down each record.

Creating data from newspaper articles also did not prove to be an easy task and resulted in several fields with rather spotty information. Still our combined raw data from contacts and newspapers produced a sample of projects with which we could feel comfortable. We think our sample is large enough to provide information to organizations involved in policy, design and implementation of women's projects as well as help NCPR develop strategies and direction for future research. Given our initial problems with contacting organizations for information, we decided, for this initial database, to forego a validation and verification step with each of them regarding information contained in the print sources, which we will institute in the next phase of the project.

In the final step, we took again to pencil and paper and calculators to aggregate the data we had put in reams of paper - - also a time-consuming activity.

The sections that follow describe our findings for this initial database. We are hoping that by publicizing it we will be able to create an environment where data collection will be easier, our information sources will become more numerous, and they will provide us with more and better data on each current and new project.

3.3 Assumptions and Constraints

We had to assume that information contained in the print media was essentially accurate.

Our project was inevitably constrained by the information it was able to collect. For example, given our research methods, our sample may not contain all projects from one information source.

Also, we acknowledge that there are other sources of data for which we do not have information in this initial database. For example, the Literacy Directorate of Afghanistan has courses and projects but we have not obtained their data in this first round.

4. WOMEN'S PROJECTS IN AFGHANISTAN SINCE 2001

4.1 Types of Information Sources

For sources of information, we included both the governmental agencies as well as non-governmental organizations, Afghan and non-Afghan. We had to decide how many of each we wanted to include in our sample. We drew up an initial list that included all governmental agencies, all UN organizations, many donor embassies and many NGO's and civil society organizations.

We compiled our initial list from several sources. For government agencies, it was easy to include all of them. These included ministries, minister counsellors, commissions and independent directorates. The non-governmental organizations included the United Nations organizations, foreign embassies, donors, foreign and Afghan NGO's, and foreign and Afghan civil society organizations. To draw up a selected list of these, in addition to our personal contacts we used lists that we obtained from the Ministry of Planning, from ACBAR (Agency Coordinating Body for Afghanistan Relief) and from AWN (Afghan Women's Network). There was some overlap both among these lists themselves and between these and what we found in the press, but on the whole we found many sources that were part of only one list. Our final database, however, contains about 56 sources of information, where each information source has at least one project, which we compiled from these lists as well as from researching the newspapers and newsletters.

Regarding the information sources in our list, we were interested in finding where these organizations were headquartered and where they had branch offices. In short, what area of Afghanistan their activities covered. As well, to gage the level of local experience we were interested in how long these organizations were operational in the country. We found information for most of our questions in this regard except the length of time an organization was in operation in Afghanistan.

Table 4.1 shows the final list of type of information sources whose data is included in this initial database and the number of organizations in each type. This list is composed of only those organizations where we did find women's projects.

Type of Information Source	Number in the Sample
Governmental	12
United Nations	3
Afghan Civil Society	10
Non-Afghan Civil Society	1
Afghan NGO's	19
Non-Afghan NGO's	11
TOTAL	56

Table 4.1: Number and Type of Information Sources in the Sample

4.2 Number of Projects in Information Sources by Type of Research

As mentioned earlier, we compiled this database using different data collection methods. The final number of projects in each information source is derived from a combination of these methods. When we contacted organizations directly, we sometimes had to meet with them as many as seven times to obtain some information. For a variety of reasons, organizations within Afghanistan have been operating in a 'firefighting', essential mode and they have not yet developed good systems of record keeping and information management.

What we found in the newspapers is obviously driven by the needs of the press at any given day. Sometimes, we had to decompose an item of news into different projects. At other times, we had to collate different items of news in order to create a more complete picture of a single project.

There were also many instances where we found information both from contacts and from the media. We also found third parties that collect some of this information for their own offices such as Ministry of Planning and Network of National Organizing and Progress of Afghanistan.

We are therefore cautious that we do not imply that a certain organization has had only the projects we have in our sample or that we identified all organizations with projects.

We found a total of 943 projects, which comprises a good initial sample for purposes of our research.

Table 4.2 below shows our information sources with the number of projects and the type of research (contact, media, mixed or third party). A complete list of information sources and number of projects is compiled in Appendix A.

	Type of Research				
Type of Information Source	**By Contact**	**From Media**	**From Both**	**From Third Party**	**Number Of Projects**
Governmental	12	132	439	-	583
United Nations	39	136	-	-	175
Afghan Civil Society	7	34	-	60	101
Non-Afg Civil Society	-	1	-	-	1
Afghan NGO's	15	9	-	13	37
Non-Afghan NGO's	4	27	-	15	46
TOTAL	77	339	439	88	943

Table 4.2: Number of Projects & Type of Research in Information Source

4.3 Location of Projects

We were interested to find the number of projects conducted in different parts of Afghanistan. We wanted to see the level of activity in Kabul and also find out how much of it involved the provinces. This was rather difficult to obtain because a major part of our research was done through the newspapers, which do not always report on the exact locale of the project.

Table 4.3 below shows the spread of projects by location. In our sample, twelve provinces were not mentioned anywhere except of course they are implied in the category of 'All of Afghanistan'. These are: Badghis, Baghlan, Farah, Ghazni, Helmand, Jowzjan, Kunduz, Laghman, Paktika, Saripul, Uruzgan and Zabul. There are also 28 projects whose location is unknown.

Location of Projects	Number of Projects
Kabul	533
One province	182
Several provinces	192
All of Afghanistan	8
TOTAL	915

Table 4.3: Number of Projects in Various Provinces

4.4 Duration of Projects

In our sample, duration of a project is shown in 147 projects. The shortest duration was one day and the longest consisted of one year and four months. Forty-nine (49) of these projects comprised short- and long-term scholarships abroad. Seventy-nine (79) of the projects are less than one month.

Table 4.4 shows the spread of the duration from one day to one year.

Duration of Projects	**Number of Projects**
One day	54
Two days	5
Three days	3
Five days to nine days	12
Ten days to 29 days	5
One month to six months	34
Seven to eleven months	7
One year and above	27
Total	147

Table 4.4: Number of Projects by Duration

4.5 Number of Participants

The number of participants was another area we wanted to have accurate information. However, this data was not readily available and we are here presenting our findings.

Based on our sample, 546 projects reached a total of 1,145,212 persons, which means we have data for only 58% of the projects. However, a closer look reveals that only two of these projects reached 782,000 persons. This leaves 544 projects reaching 363,212 persons. To us these numbers suggest that on the whole projects have reached a small percentage of Afghan women.

Table 4.5 below shows the number of participants in various types of projects.

Number of Participants In Projects (in Persons)	**Number of Projects**	**Total of Participants In Projects**
Between 1 and 99	250	8,344
Between 100 and 999	150	34,584
Between 1,000 and 99,999	144	320,284
Between 100,000 and 399,999	1	325,000
400,000 and higher	1	457,000
TOTAL	546	1,145,212

Table 4.5: Number of Participants in Projects

4.6 Amount of Funding

For the amount of funds each project had at its disposal, we were not able to find complete data. Many organizations do not have a clear cost breakdown of their projects. Others are hesitant to share it. Newspapers also do not always report specific project costs but rather general figures about an entire initiative, which often entails much more than the project.

What we do have consists of two types of funding. The first are those projects that specify a dollar amount. The second are those that have some kind of goods associated with them instead of monetary values.

Table 4.6.1 shows projects with dollar amount. We have converted those projects that showed the amount in Euro, Afghani or other currencies, into US dollars. It is worthy of note that more than 50% of the funding belongs to only 3 projects. Looking at it another way, fully 50% of the projects in the table (44 projects) received a total of US$ 1,554,791. Table 4.6.2 shows projects that were distribution of goods.

Dollar Range	Number of Projects	Total Amount
1 – 99	1	US$ 50
100 – 999	5	US$ 960
1,000 – 4,999	18	US$ 49,787
5,000 – 9,999	4	US$ 26,658
10,000 – 19,999	8	US$ 123,610
20,000 – 99,999	26	US$ 1,505,004
100,000 – 999,999	14	US$ 5,331,629
1,000,000 – 4,999,999	9	US$ 17,498,001
5,000,000 – 9,999,999	2	US$ 10,477,698
10,000,000 – 19,999,999	1	US$ 17,145,400
TOTAL	88	US$ 52,158,797

Table 4.6.1: Projects with Dollar Amount

Types of Goods	Number of Projects
12200 Metric Tons Flour	121
Goods (clothes, blankets)	43
2880 Tons of Wheat	30
60 Tables	1
300 Pairs of Tables/Chairs	1
525 Books	1
600 Sewing Machines	1
13000 Meters of Fabric	1
TOTAL	199

Table 4.6.2: Projects with Goods

4.7 Funding Sources

We were interested in finding which organizations fund women's projects. We found out that although many projects are funded by only one source, a substantial number is actually funded by several sources.

Table 4.7.1 shows number of projects by number of funding sources. This table indicates that there are 307 projects that are funded by multiple sources.

Table 4.7.2 shows funding sources and number of projects each has funded. Because a number of projects are funded by multiple sources, the total number of projects in the table is more than the total number of projects in the sample. Also, the largest number of projects, 197, is supported by WFP (World Food Program) and of these 121 consists of bakeries, where employees are women. Please note that we are not sure of the correct name of all the funding sources because we have gotten many of them from the Afghan press and the spelling or the nomenclature may not be reported and/or printed accurately.

Number of Funding Sources	Number of Projects
1	593
2	239
3	44
4	24
TOTAL	900

Table 4.7.1: Number of Funding Sources with Number of Projects

Table 4.7.2: Funding Sources with Number of Projects

Number	Funding Source	Number of Projects
1	WFP	197
2	World Bank	172
3	GTZ	121
4	PHO	71
5	Norwegian Committee for Afghanistan	69
6	United States of America	64
7	Japan	57
8	Germany	54
9	Humanitarian Aid Society	43
10	Ministry of Health	40
11	Afghan Women's Network	25
12	UNICEF	21

Number	Funding Source	Number of Projects
13	UNIFEM	20
14	USAID	25
15	WHO	17
16	France	16
17	Turkey	16
18	UNHCR	15
19	Afghan Government	13
20	ATI	12
21	Women for Women+Canadian Govt.	11
22	CIDR	10
23	IOM	9
24	ARRAF	9
25	Iranian Government	8
26	IMC	6
27	Human Welfare of Norway	6
28	Washington, D.C.	6
29	Canada	6
30	India	6
31	AERO	6
32	Spain	5
33	Pakistan	5
34	MSF	5
35	Ministry of Agriculture	4
36	Bangladesh	4
37	Ministry of Women's Affairs	4
38	United Kingdom	4
39	Sri Lanka	4
40	ISAF	4
41	ASRA	4
42	ICRC	4
43	UNDP	4
44	ASDHA	4
45	HAS	4
46	ATL	4
47	IRC	3
48	FAO	3
49	Afghans in America	3
50	UNAMA	3

Number	Funding Source	Number of Projects
51	Independent Commission of Human Rights	3
52	Sandigal – KOC	3
53	Aimer	3
54	HOPE	3
55	Women Charities of Europe and America	2
56	Shaida	2
57	Agha Khan Development	2
58	Malaysia	2
59	Switzerland	2
60	AGCF	2
61	Poland	2
62	AgriAction of Germany	2
63	Kabura	2
64	Swiss Peace	2
65	IPPF	2
66	Foreign and Afghan Sources	2
67	China	2
68	Ministry of Planning	2
69	TUFT	1
70	IAM	1
71	Fox	1
72	Oxfam	1
73	CDP	1
74	WNO	1
75	JICA	1
76	CIM	1
77	UNCHIN	1
78	Save the Children	1
79	SOC	1
80	UOLCA	1
81	ECHO	1
82	Intaizgos Wiersos	1
83	ICMC	1
84	Inters-s	1
85	ISO	1
86	MHO	1
87	Mitra	1
88	Danida	1
89	UN High Commissionary	1
90	Negar	1
91	Women's Commission	1
92	Kuwaiti Women	1
93	United Arab Emirates	1

Number	Funding Source	Number of Projects
94	New York	1
95	Hoechst	1
96	Sweden	1
97	International Aid for People	1
98	Afghan Women's Association in Canada	1
99	GFIDC	1
100	TFDC	1
101	ADB	1
102	UNFPI	1
103	HRD	1
104	IFRC	1
105	Cultural Council of West of Kabul	1
106	South Korea	1
107	DED	1
108	Indian MSF	1
109	Other Countries & Orgs	54
	TOTAL	1352

Table 4.7.2: Funding Sources with Number of Projects

4.8 Types of Projects

When we think of the situation of women in Afghanistan, there are several areas that jump to mind: Their sheer poverty, their health, their lack of education and literacy, their low participation in socio-political decision making, their rights in the constitution and in everyday life, their ability to earn an income, their participation in arts and culture, their role as mothers and caregivers, their active input in the reconstruction, and others.

We have reviewed the sum total of the projects in our sample and have categorized them as best we could on the basis of what the data tells us and not based on preconceived ideas of what categories there ought to be.

A complete list of the general types and their subtypes is provided in Appendix C.

Table 4.8 below shows general types and the total number of projects in each in descending order of occurrence.

Number	General Type	Number of Projects
1	Relief Assistance	270
2	Health	241
3	Scholarships	86
4	Specific Trades	80
5	Office Skills	79
6	Environment	32
7	Children	28
8	Legal Info/Awareness	27
9	Literacy	24
10	Business	15
11	Journalism	11
12	Youth	9
13	Local Administration	8
14	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	6
15	Celebrating Women	6
16	Reconstruction	5
17	Art and Culture	3
18	Peace	2
19	Preventing Violence	2
20	Drugs	2
21	Urban Living	2
22	Leadership	2
23	Engineering	1
24	Gender	1
25	General Information	1
	TOTAL	943

Table 4.8: Project Types and Number of Projects

5. THE REAL STORY OF WOMEN'S PROJECTS

The project team looked at the total number of projects from some other aspects also to see whether the data might tell us how much of an impact these projects have had over Afghan women's situation. Some of these aspects are shown in the next sections.

5.1 Special Attention to Women

We wanted to see what projects were really for women. As we know, not all projects defined as "women's projects" are for women. For example, projects such as midwife training are clearly a women's project but projects teaching hygiene are really for the entire family and community. In recent years there has been a trend to count many social projects as women's projects. While this might demonstrate the true position of women in society, changing women's situation requires specific attention.

Table 5.1 shows how many of the sample projects were specifically for women. Nearly 60% of the projects (580) were really for the whole family and community.

Number	General Type	Projects Specific to Women	General Social Projects
1	Relief Assistance		270
2	Health	93	148
3	Scholarships	86	
4	Specific Trades	8	72
5	Office Skills	78	1
6	Environment		32
7	Children	5	23
8	Legal Info/Awareness	20	7
9	Literacy	24	
10	Business	8	7
11	Journalism	11	
12	Youth	6	3
13	Local Administration	8	
14	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	2	4
15	Celebrating Women	6	
16	Reconstruction	2	3
17	Art and Culture	1	2
18	Peace	1	1
19	Preventing Violence	2	
20	Drugs		2
21	Urban Living		2
22	Leadership		2
23	Engineering	1	
24	Gender	1	
25	General Information		1
TOTAL	943	363	580

Table 5.1: Projects Specific to Women and General Social Projects

5.2 Attention to Women's Self-Sufficiency

Self-sufficiency and economic independence is generally considered one indicator of improvement in women's situation. Our sample database actually paints not so bleak a picture. While only 394 projects seem to be directly related to self-sufficiency, from the 549 projects not helping self-sufficiency 266 projects belong to just one category of relief assistance, and 210 belong to health.

Table 5.2 shows how many of the sample projects were for long-term economic benefit of women.

Number	General Type	Projects Helping in Self-Sufficiency	Projects not Helping or Neutral in Self-Sufficiency
1	Relief Assistance	4	266
2	Health	31	210
3	Scholarships	86	
4	Specific Trades	80	
5	Office Skills	79	
6	Environment	31	1
7	Children	6	22
8	Legal Info/Awareness		27
9	Literacy	24	
10	Business	15	
11	Journalism	11	
12	Youth	6	3
13	Local Administration	8	
14	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	6	
15	Celebrating Women		6
16	Reconstruction	2	3
17	Art and Culture	1	2
18	Peace		2
19	Preventing Violence		2
20	Drugs		2
21	Urban Living	1	1
22	Leadership	2	
23	Engineering	1	
24	Gender		1
25	General Information		1
TOTAL	943	394	549

Table 5.2: Number of Projects Helping Self-Sufficiency

5.3 Women and Literacy

There are two issues with literacy and women: One, to give more opportunities to those women who are literate and educated. A second and very important challenge is to find ways to include the non-literate women in reconstruction activities and make them a real part of economic statistics.

Table 5.3 shows the number of projects that needed the participant to be literate and those in which literacy did not matter.

Number	General Type	Projects Not Needing Literacy	Projects Needing Literacy
1	Relief Assistance	270	
2	Health	191	50
3	Scholarships		86
4	Specific Trades	76	4
5	Office Skills		79
6	Environment	32	
7	Children	13	15
8	Legal Info/Awareness		27
9	Literacy		24
10	Business	6	9
11	Journalism		11
12	Youth	2	7
13	Local Administration		8
14	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	5	1
15	Celebrating Women	6	
16	Reconstruction	4	1
17	Art and Culture	1	2
18	Peace	1	1
19	Preventing Violence	1	1
20	Drugs	1	1
21	Urban Living	1	1
22	Leadership	1	1
23	Engineering		1
24	Gender		1
25	General Information	1	
TOTAL	943	612	331

Table 5.3: Projects Needing Literacy and those Not Needing Literacy

5.4 Official and Organizational Attention to Women

How much the Government of Afghanistan has paid attention to women and what kind of effort Afghan and foreign non-governmental organizations are putting into alleviating the situation of women is shown in Table 5.4 below. There are 579 governmental projects as opposed to 364 projects that the private sector has undertaken. Of this latter figure 175 projects belong to the UN organizations and only 189 belong to all other organizations.

Number	General Type	Government Projects	Non-Government Projects
1	Relief Assistance	77	193
2	Health	217	24
3	Scholarships	86	
4	Specific Trades	43	37
5	Office Skills	70	9
6	Environment	2	30
7	Children	18	10
8	Legal Info/Awareness	8	19
9	Literacy	8	16
10	Business	11	4
11	Journalism	4	7
12	Youth	5	4
13	Local Administration	8	
14	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	6	
15	Celebrating Women	3	3
16	Reconstruction	3	2
17	Art and Culture	1	2
18	Peace	1	1
19	Preventing Violence	1	1
20	Drugs	1	1
21	Urban Living	2	
22	Leadership	1	1
23	Engineering	1	
24	Gender	1	
25	General Information	1	
TOTAL	943	579	364

Table 5.4: Governmental and Non-Governmental Projects

6. CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

6.1 Conclusions and Recommendations

1. Based on this sample we can conclude that the real attention given to Afghan women has been little. We recommend that the international community pay more focussed attention and provide more assistance.

2. We conclude that the number of participants in the projects, or beneficiaries, seems small. Our recommendation is that efforts should concentrate on reaching larger numbers of women.

3. Duration of projects suggests that they are temporary, one time and short. We believe this situation will affect the final outcome for women and therefore for Afghanistan. We recommend that projects be of longer duration and/or have follow on to ensure that the desired results are obtained and maintained.

4. Assistance and projects seem to have concentrated in Kabul. We recommend that efforts should be undertaken that assistance and projects reach all provinces of Afghanistan, especially women in the far rural areas and villages that have not received any attention yet.

5. This sample also shows that only a small amount of funds and projects have been channelled to the private, civil society organizations (NGO's and civil society organizations). We recommend that more projects and opportunities be given to this group.

6. We recommend that research projects such as this be continued in order to base future policy and programs on more accurate and more extensive data.

6.2 Next Steps

1. We plan to perform a full analysis of the data. This would require us to first input the data into a computer database and perform statistical analyses. We will then publish the final report.

2. We plan to continue with this project incorporating continuous updating with regular reporting.

3. Included in the next phase will be identifying policies and priorities regarding improvements in the situation of Afghan women.

4. Also included in the next phase will be comparative analyses of priorities with actual issues addressed by completed or on-going projects.

5. We would appreciate feedback on this preliminary report.

Appendix A

List of Organizations and Number of Projects

Number	Name of Information Source	Number of Projects
1	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development	190
2	Ministry of Health	118
3	Ministry of Higher Education	99
4	Ministry of Women's Affairs	75
5	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	71
6	Ministry of Agriculture	12
7	Ministry of Reconstruction	9
8	Ministry of Planning	4
9	Ministry of Interior	2
10	Ministry of Refugees Return	1
11	Minister Councillor for Cultural Affairs	1
12	Executive Office of the President	1
13	WFP	159
14	Human Aids Society	42
15	Afghan Women's Network	25
16	WHO	16
17	Women for Women	9
18	ARRAF	8
19	PARSA	8
20	ADF – Bahar Women's Learning Center	8
21	Relief International	7
22	Afghan Women's Association in Canada	6
23	WRDC	6
24	Women's High Institute	6
25	Cultural Council of West of Kabul	5
26	HAW	4
27	AIF	4
28	Mahjuba Herawi Institute	4
29	Sandigal Institute	3
30	HAS	3
31	ATL	3
32	Organizing Council of Voluntary Workers of Afghanistan	3
33	Institue of Improvement of Women	2
34	Council of Helping the Refugees	2
35	Association of Lawyers of Afghanistan	2
36	AWRC	2
37	GTZ	2
38	HDCAW	2
39	IAM	2

Number	Name of Information Source	Number of Projects
40	STAAR	1
41	AERO	1
42	DTC	1
43	COAR	1
44	NEGAR	1
45	Coordination of Human Aids	1
46	DAC	1
47	AGDA	1
48	CAWC	1
49	Afghan Institute of Learning	1
50	TARFAND	1
51	Women's Educational Center	1
52	ABDA	1
53	AWARD	1
54	MDM	1
55	FOX	1
56	ISAF	1
	TOTAL	943

We ask our readers to help us correct the names in this appendix. We have taken them from the Dari newspapers and are not sure we have identified or spelled them correctly.

Appendix B

List of Newspapers and Newsletters

Newspaper/Newsletter	Information Source	Dates
Anis	Ministry of Information and Culture	2002 and 2003
Arman-e Milli	Ministry of Information and Culture	2002 and 2003
Balanced Development	Ministry of Planning	Issues 1, 2002, 3, 2003
Basic Package of Health Services for Afghanistan	Ministry of Health	March 2003
Weekly News Bulletin	Ministry of Health	Issues 1 – 17, 2002-03
Reconstruction	Ministry of Higher Education	Issue 6, 2003
Economy	Ministry of Commerce	Issue 6, 2003
Official Gazeteer	Ministry of Justice	No. 800 – 807, 2002-03
ICHR Monthly	Independent Commission of the Human Rights	Issues 1 – 3, 2003
WFP Reports	WPF	2001, 2003
Erteqa	Afghan Women's Network	Issues 4 – 9, 2003

Appendix C

List of Project Types and Subtypes

This list further classifies project types into subtypes, from types with the most number of projects to the least. There were many projects with the same name. Therefore, the number of subtypes does not match the total number of projects.

1) Relief Assistance

1- Assistance to poor women which includes financial assistance or goods
2- Assistance to widows including
3- Assistance to families without a guardian
4- Assistance to displaced women
5- Distributing tools

2) Health

1- Learning courses
  a- Training on microscopy
  b- Training for doctors
  c- Training midwives
  d- Physiotherapy
  e- Teaching healthcare
  f- Health training
  g- Teaching ultrasound
  h- Emergency help for women
  i- Health services and method of using iodised salt
  j- Nursing and midwifery for women
  k- X-ray course
  l- Problems of obesity
  m- Training on mental health
  n- Training on home practices
  o- Basic needs for being healthy
2- Establishing clinics
  a- Mother and child clinics
  b- Local, district and provincial clinics
  c- Clinical programs
  d- Senior citizen internal medicine
  e- Health clinics
  f- Health clinics for women
  g- Internal medicine and children
  h- Treating women and children
3- Reconstruction, building and equipping of hospitals
  a- Center for childhood diseases
  b- Reconstruction and rehabilitation of hospitals
  c- Gynaecology and obstetrics
  d- Health establishments, provincial
  e- Laboratory technology
  f- Pharmacy
  g- Surgery, internal medicine, dental care and laboratories

- h- Emergency natal help
- i- Ear and throat services
- j- Pharmaceutical manufacturing plant
- k- Natal and children emergency services
- l- Equipping hospitals
- m- Funding hospitals
- n- Improving healthcare services for women

4- Assisting handicapped and crippled persons

- a- Attachment of artificial limbs
- b- Distribution of canes, bicycles and belts to the needy
- c- Constructing prostheses

5- Training and teaching

- a- Introducing women to environmental healthcare
- b- Continuous health training
- c- Dental pharmacy
- d- Vaccination and health card
- e- Teaching of human health in the areas of viral diseases
- f- Programs of prevention development
- g- Non-quality medicines
- h- Areas of services and nutrition
- i- Controlling malaria
- j- Children's health
- k- Human diseases
- l- Teaching of healthcare to women
- m- Introducing women to medical first aid
- n- Introducing refugee women (returnees) to healthcare
- o- Health training and publishing
- p- Middle studies training (nursing)
- q- Health system
- r- Health media promotion and advertisement
- s- Health information system
- t- Workshop on childhood diseases
- u- Teaching hygiene
- v- Workshop on financial support for health
- w- Method of preparing drinkable water
- x- Advertising dental health
- y- Developing better health

6- Administrative health services

- a- Providing 24-hour ambulance
- b- Developing programs and plans
- c- Health volunteers
- d- Preparing and managing health education
- e- Preparing and managing health equipment
- f- Preparing and managing x-ray equipment

7- Looking after women and children

- a- Food for the sick
- b- Motherhood without danger
- c- Medical first aids
- d- Malnourished children and women
- e- Looking after mother's health

f- General method of diagnosing childhood diseases
g- Women's psychological and physical problems
h- Infectious diseases
i- Polio vaccine
j- Vaccines
k- AIDS (CIDA), HIV and their prevention
l- Rabies vaccination
m- Nourishment of school children
n- TB vaccine

3) Office and Administrative Skills

1- Office management

a- Secretarial and management course
b- Improving administrative skills
c- Workshop on writing proposals
d- Workshop on planning
e- Workshop and seminar on working
f- Organizing and keeping office records
g- Administration in non-governmental offices
h- Writing reports
i- Explaining work plans
j- Professional and higher courses

2- English and Computer Courses

a- Preparing and equipping English and computer courses
b- Learning English
c- Learning computers
d- Learning English and computers
e- Improving computer skills
f- Technical course

3- Diplomatic Protocol course
4- Improving skills
5- Accounting and improving accountability

4) Scholarships for Professional and Higher Learning

1- Short term fellowships, visits, training, etc.
2- Longer term scholarships

5) Specific Crafts

1. General teaching crafts to women
2. Specific crafts

b- Teaching sewing to women
c- Embroidery - - stitch work and Kandahari type
d- Sewing luxury items
e- Sewing footballs and balloons
f- Crochet
g- Knitting sweaters
h- Weaving blankets
i- Jewellery
j- Rug making
k- Bag/luggage making

l- Border and band making
m- Sewing for children
n- Engraving
o- Shoe making
p- Kilim making
q- Baking cookies
r- Wool making
s- Handbag making
t- Sewing with silk
u- Sewing leather
v- Carpentry
w- Bread making
x- Jam making
y- Sculpting
z- Bead sewing

6) Environment

1. Preventing danger of mines
2. Safeguarding the environment
3. Natural disasters

7) Legal Awareness and Information for Women

1- The constitution
   a- Seminar on constitution
   b- Workshop of information on the constitution
   c- Development and implementation of a constitution
   d- Effectiveness of women's role in the constitution
   e- Teaching constitution to women
   f- Collecting opinions about the constitution
   g- Conference for 2000 women on the draft of the new constitution
   h- Attending the loya jirga as delegates
2- Human rights
   a- Introducing women to human rights
   b- Human rights and the loya jirga
   c- Human rights to illiterate and little-literate women
3- Women's rights
   a- Information level about women's rights
   b- Introducing women to their rights
4- Women's political and civil rights
5- Legal training
   a- Legal training for women
   b- Legal seminar
   c- Researching previous laws
   d- Legal course for women judges and lawyers

8) Literacy

1- Teaching literacy to women:
   a- Literacy courses
   b- Teaching literacy
   c- Literacy for women

    - d- Non-literate and semi-literate women
    - e- Women's literacy course (in Pashto)
2- Training
    - a- Training teachers for kinder garden
    - b- Training teachers
    - c- Training for teachers
    - d- Training courses
3- Training and assistance to widows
4- Koran courses

9) Children

1- Rebuilding of kinder gardens
    - a- Rehabilitation and reconstruction of work kinder gardens
    - b- Equipping work kinder gardens
    - c- Preparing kinder gardens for taking care of children
    - d- Building kinder gardens
2- Nurturing and training of children
    - a- Methods of better development of children
    - b- Teaching how to take care and train children
    - c- Looking after orphaned children
    - d- Preparing children for learning
3- Financial and material assistance
    - a- Helping orphans
    - b- Giving gifts to teachers and students of kinder gardens
    - c- Helping women and children
    - d- Helping families of children without guardians

10) Trade

1- Seminar for businesswomen
2- Better methods of women's self-sufficiency
3- Improving business and trade skills
4- Handicrafts
5- Business and trade
6- Introducing business principles
7- Finding markets
8- Preparing police provisions and uniforms

11) Journalism

1- Learning journalism and news reporting
    - a- News reporting
    - b- Journalistic information
    - c- Improving journalistic skills
    - d- Principles of journalism and news reporting
2- Administration of journalism
3- About mass media

12) Youth

1- Developing opportunities for youth's education
2- Teaching law to girls
3- Role of young girls (young women) in social life

4- Education of young girls (young women)
5- Teaching internet to female university students
6- Teaching computers to female university students
7- Building an internet café for youth (university)

13) Administration (including Local)
1- Workshop on national reviewing and guidance
2- Participation of women in district administration

14) Agriculture and Animal Husbandry
1- Different categories of agriculture
2- Collecting fruits
3- Cultivating vegetables
4- Explaining agricultural programs
5- Animal husbandry
6- Raising chickens

15) Celebrating Women
1- Seminars on the occasion of March 8, International Women's Day

16) Reconstruction
1- Reconstruction of girls' schools
2- Participation of women in reconstruction
3- Building homes for women without a guardian
4- Reconstruction for women

17) Arts and Culture
1- Guarding cultural heritage
2- Arts show in the United States
3- Teaching drawing/painting to women

18) Peace
1- Seminar on women and peace
2- Workshop on building peace and its methodology
3- Future of children in peace

19) Preventing Violence against Women
1- Methods of preventing violence
2- Preventing violence

20) Drugs
1- Drugs
2- Information on drugs

21) Urban Life
1- Urban development for women
2- Building a funeral/wake home for women in the city

22) Women's Leadership
1- Women's leadership

23) Engineering

1- Engineering Problems

24) Gender

1- Seminar on gender

25) General Information

1- General Information to Women

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